

## SENATE MAY REPEAL INCOME TAX PLAN

Many Progressives and Democrats Said to Be Opposed to Free Sugar.

### CLARK PRAISES MOVE

It is evident that the Democratic proposal in the House, through the Ways and Means Committee, to put sugar on the free list and reimburse the revenues by an extension of the corporation tax cannot pass the Senate. Many of the Democratic Senators are opposed to it, and quite a number of the progressive Republican Senators. Without the votes of all the Democrats and practically all of the progressive Republicans, the free sugar bill cannot pass.

Some of the progressive Senators object to free sugar because their states grow sugar beets, and the importation of raw sugar free would injure that industry. Other Senators do not favor the extension of the corporation tax. They declare that it is simply a scheme to postpone the enactment of an income tax by destroying the necessity for it.

### Shift Tax to Shareholders.

One Senator told of an experience he had with the corporations in his own State at the time the corporation tax amendment was substituted in the Senate for the income tax amendment. He found himself suddenly deluged with telegrams from his State, sent by corporations, urging him to support the corporation tax instead of the income tax.

He learned that the corporations had sent him the telegrams at the request of their correspondents in New York City, and he says that he then concluded that the wealthy men behind the corporations were seeking to shift the burden of taxation from themselves to the corporations, where the shareholders would have to bear the burden.

### Twenty-eight States Approve.

At the Treasury Department exception was taken to the statement of Representative Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, that the present corporation tax laws exempt holding companies. It was explained at the Treasury that the only exemption allowed is to avoid double taxation. The holding company is not taxed on so much of its holdings as has already been taxed in the hands of the subsidiary companies, but on all other holdings the holding company is subject to taxation.

The fact came out yesterday in connection with the opposition to the income tax advocates against the proposed extension of the corporation tax that up to this time twenty-eight States in the Union have ratified the amendment on the Federal Constitution. The States that have ratified are the following:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.

### Clark Favors Census Plan.

Champ Clark, who as speaker of the House of Representatives has been mainly responsible in forming the present policy of the Democratic party, yesterday gave out the following statement on the adoption of an income tax and the abolition of the tariff on sugar:

"I have been in favor of an income tax ever since I can recall. A graduated income tax, with perhaps exceptions, is the most just and fairest tax ever levied. I have expressed that opinion hundreds and hundreds of times in Congress and out of it. It is the solution of the tax question in America."

"As soon as that constitutional amendment in favor of the income tax is ratified, Congress will pass a bill for a graduated income tax that will raise a few hundred millions or more a year, and when that is done the tariff can be reformed and reviewed to a very large degree, and a good deal more so than we can now do it."

"As for the question of sugar legislation, the bill under consideration by the Democrats in Congress will make sugar about 2 cents a pound cheaper to the consumer."

"And as the income tax is levied upon the people who can afford to pay the tax, while the sugar bill will make the rich and poor alike, the income tax is greatly preferable and more so to everybody."

### AGRICULTURAL BILL UP.

House Spends Day in Debating Measure Without Result.

The House again took yesterday the agricultural appropriation bill, and Representative Lamb, in charge of the measure, hopes to pass it to-morrow.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

Representative Clark, of Florida, who made several points of order against provisions in the bill Friday, was again on the job yesterday, but no material amendment was accepted by the House, and the bill will not go through as it came to the committee.

## LIMIT EXHUMATION OF FEVER VICTIMS

A bill prohibiting the exhumation of a body where death has been caused by typhoid fever, cholera, yellow fever, or similar contagious diseases until after five years after burial was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Gallinger.

The bill is an amendment of the original measure, approved by the health officer, which prohibits the exhumation of a body where death has resulted from a highly contagious disease.

According to the measure adopted, relatives of the deceased may remove the body to another cemetery after the time specified by law has elapsed. The number of persons residing in a Washington where the natives of other cities was responsible for the amendment.

## SEEK TO ABOLISH COMMERCE COURT

House Democrats Also Want to Do Away with Tariff Board and Economy Commission.

The Commerce Court, created on the recommendation of President Taft, will be legislated out of existence if the House and Senate agree to a recommendation about to be made by the House Committee on Appropriations.

It became known yesterday that the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, which will soon be reported, will contain no provision for the maintenance of the Commerce Court in the fiscal year that will begin July 1 next.

The Democrats also intend, if possible, to cut out of the sundry civil bill the provision appropriating \$5,000 to cover the expenses for the annual travels of the President. Neither will provision be made for the tariff board, or the economy commission, created by the President.

The indications are that there will be a bitter partisan fight over the proposal of the Democrats to deprive the President of the fund that has been authorized for some years to make trips throughout the country at the invitation of the people.

Democrats complain, and the insurgents echo the complaint, that for some months the President "has been on the road delivering political speeches." Democratic leaders insist that while they entertain no hostile feeling toward Mr. Taft they propose to see to it that no further appropriations are made for the "traveling account" of the President.

As to the Commerce Court, the Democrats charge that its rulings have generally gone contrary to the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. They declare that there is no good reason for the maintenance of the court.

The Democrats figure that they will save about \$100,000 a year if they can abolish the tariff board, the economy commission, and the Commerce Court by the simple expedient of providing no appropriations for these bodies. An additional saving of \$2,000 will be effected if the House and Senate can be induced to knock out the President's traveling account.

The tariff board is the pet agency of the Democratic party. It was created by Representative Underwood, and most of the Democrats voted to create the board, the board's conclusions have proved very annoying since the Democrats began to control the House.

The tariff board is the pet agency of the Democratic party. It was created by Representative Underwood, and most of the Democrats voted to create the board, the board's conclusions have proved very annoying since the Democrats began to control the House.

The tariff board is the pet agency of the Democratic party. It was created by Representative Underwood, and most of the Democrats voted to create the board, the board's conclusions have proved very annoying since the Democrats began to control the House.

## THURSTON OPPOSES LIQUOR MEASURES

Senator Tells Committee Works Bill Is Effort to Abolish Saloons in District.

Senator Thurston and Rudolph Sauer, who represents the United German Societies of this city, appeared yesterday before the Senate subcommittee now hearing opinions as to the proposed new bills restricting the sale of alcoholic liquor in the District, and protested against the pending legislation as prohibitory.

Senator Thurston centered his attack on the bill drawn up by Senator Works. He said the clause requiring saloonkeepers to get a majority of signatures from residents within five blocks of their place of business and the provision that no saloon could continue within 500 feet of any church, school or public building tended to abolish saloons.

He mentioned the names of some prominent hotels whose liquor licenses would be revoked if this latter clause went into effect.

Further hearings will be continued Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

## BRINTOW RESUMES SPEECH.

Attacks Stephenson's Election in All-day Address Before Senate.

Senator Brintow, of Kansas, occupied practically the entire time of the Senate yesterday in a discussion of the Stephenson case, opposing the committee report which is favorable to the Wisconsin Senator.

He read at great length from the testimony before the investigating committee. When he concluded Senator Kenyon took the floor, but a quorum could not be procured and the Senate adjourned until Monday with the case still pending.

## PROTECTS RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Stevens Bill Forbids Employers from Blacklisting Union Men.

A bill to protect railway employees in their labor organizations from injustice at the hands of their employers, through blacklisting or threats of dismissal, was introduced yesterday by Representative Stevens, of Minnesota. The measure is proposed as an amendment to the interstate commerce act.

It provides that any employer subject to the interstate commerce laws who shall require any employee to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, not to become or remain a member of any labor organization, or because he will not withdraw from any such organization, or shall discharge any employee, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for each offense.

The measure also forbids employers from endeavoring to force employees to contribute to any fund for charity or other purposes, or to withdraw contributions from any fund, and from conspiring to prevent any former employees securing other employment after he has been discharged.

The measure also forbids employers from endeavoring to force employees to contribute to any fund for charity or other purposes, or to withdraw contributions from any fund, and from conspiring to prevent any former employees securing other employment after he has been discharged.

The measure also forbids employers from endeavoring to force employees to contribute to any fund for charity or other purposes, or to withdraw contributions from any fund, and from conspiring to prevent any former employees securing other employment after he has been discharged.

The measure also forbids employers from endeavoring to force employees to contribute to any fund for charity or other purposes, or to withdraw contributions from any fund, and from conspiring to prevent any former employees securing other employment after he has been discharged.

The measure also forbids employers from endeavoring to force employees to contribute to any fund for charity or other purposes, or to withdraw contributions from any fund, and from conspiring to prevent any former employees securing other employment after he has been discharged.

## MINIATURE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

Painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician.

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

"The temple is reproduced on the floor of the court of Gentiles, the court of the women, the court of the priests, and the court of Israel, are all reproduced."

"The model is made of wood and is painted white and gold, the temple itself being marble and gold. The architecture of the temple is assumed to be Phoenician. No mention of the type of architecture is made in the Holy Scriptures, and it is believed by some to have been Egyptian in character, but the Bible tells us that Phoenician workmen were employed on the structure, and I am assured that the architecture was Phoenician."

"The court of Gentiles is paved with tiles of white, blue, purple, and scarlet, those being the most predominant colors in the temple, as recounted in the Holy Scriptures."

## BERGER IN RAGE AT STRIKE HEARING

Continued from Page One.

unless the women strikers quit shrieking "Liar!" at the witnesses and insulting them in other ways. Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, the fiscal committee chairman, said the evidence would show that the next strike hearing a witness was sent to jail "if it took all the power of Congress" to do it. Representative Wilson, of Pennsylvania, the labor committee chairman, and Mr. Berger made statements in the morning, and Samuel Lipson, of Lawrence, a member and one of the strikers' committee, described the conditions in Lawrence and spoke of the "starvation wages" paid to a majority of the employees. Six dollars a week was the average, he declared, and sometimes the head of a family of five, six, or seven members was able to carry not more than \$2 or \$3 home in his weekly pay envelope.

It was the afternoon session that was lively, with Lipson again on the stand. Representative Fox, of North Carolina, tried to get him to describe the scene at the railway station when the police and the militia prevented the strikers' children from being sent away. Lipson said the police guarded the children and threw them into patrol wagons and clubbed the mothers.

"And did you really see the mothers clubbed?" Representative Fox asked. "No," the witness replied. "But I saw them being thrown around and pushed in the streets."

"Why did the strikers want to send their children away from Lawrence?" Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, inquired. "To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"

"To keep them from being hurt," Lipson replied. "I sent mine away because one of my children asked his eyes to be sent away. Why do the strikers treat people that way? Why do they stick their bayonets in them?"